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SALE OF THE GROUND NEXT SATURDAY.
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FREE TRAM TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED
AT THE ROOMS
HARDIE and GORMAN.

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R A N D W I C K

DAY VIEW ESTATE.
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 SLENDID VILLA SITES.
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 HARDIE and GORMAN.

H ORDEN'S MANTLES
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Special Advertisements.

ally originated in the fact that nearly a majority of the country has been against him. There is no member of either his present or his former Cabinet that can pretend to a larger degree of popularity than he has enjoyed. If people who own land cannot properly represent the whole community, neither can the people who do not own land. It is natural that people belonging to one class of the community should think of one thing, and people belonging to another of their own number would represent that. It is very better than an outsider could do, but poverty is no greater claim to universal confidence than property.

The phrase "a large estate" is a vague

What seems large to one man seems small to another, and what is large in one country is small in another. Moreover, there is no hard and fast line which we can draw, and say that all estates on one side are large, and all estates on the other are small; and in colonies like these, we have

every gradation, from the most princely domain down to the smallest allotment that surveyors and auctioneers have persuaded some working man to invest in. The idea that is at the bottom of Mr. MUNRO's doctrine is that the possession of a large estate

that the possession of a large estate makes a man selfish, that he wants to keep all he has got, and add more to it, and as far as possible escape his fair payments to the public treasury, and push his burdens on to other people. But as a matter of fact it is not true

that there is any particular quantity of real estate which makes its possessor exhibit all these bad qualities, and under which these moral defects are never seen. The fact that we constantly

observe is, that those who have not land would like to have it; and that those who have it want more. There is not a free selector in the country who would not extend his holding if he could; and we certainly can-

not say that no appeal has been made to the Government from this class to ease them from their honest obligations to the Treasury. If the possession of a large estate unfits a man to be a representative, it follows as a

natural consequence that the unfitness must have grown with the size of the estate, and that the beginning of the evil must be traced back to the time when he began to own land at all. The possession of land must have in

inherently demoralizing; the man who owns one acre is slightly tainted, the man who owns ten thousand is utterly corrupt. The old-fashioned idea was that

nothing helped to make a man so good
a citizen as to have some fixed stake in
the country; but the logical consequence of
the Muzno doctrine is that the yeoman is on
the high road to become a bad citizen,
and has already advanced to a dangerous

and has already advanced to a dangerous point. In this colony we have had plenty of proof that small landowners pant to become big landowners, and so disqualified representatives. There is scarcely an original free selector of forty acres to be found who

has not wished to enlarge his holding, or who has not sold it to take up a bigger one. The Parliament has been forced to increase the maximum holding from three hundred and twenty to six hundred and forty acres, and Mr.

JARRETT is demanding that in the pastoral districts the area should be increased even up to five thousand acres. It ought to distress Mr. Muxro to witness this earth hunger, and to see the widespread ambition to become

But if this is really a bad thing, then all our liberal land laws have been framed on a false basis, for they have all offered

temptations to people to put themselves in a false position. Every man that buys a bit of land at once classes himself among the landowners, and not only acquires class interests and class prejudices, but becomes one of a

minority; for the owners of land always have been and probably always will be in minority; and having what the rest of the community have not, they are *pro tanto* disqualified from being representatives of the whole community. On this showing, our land

whole community. On this showing, our land policy is undermining the morals of a large part of the people. We are tempting people who have no land, and who so far belong to the majority, to acquire land and belong to the minority; and those who have a little

the minority, and those who have a claim and to acquire more, and so belong to still smaller minority, and divorce themselves from sympathy with the great mass of the community. When an argument fairly pushed to its issues comes out in an absurdity,

Still further, if a man in proportion as he owns land becomes disqualified as a representative, it would follow as a natural conse-

fluence that he is equally damaged as a voter. The same intellectual and moral obliquity that makes him unfit to be a member, makes him unfit to choose a member, or to influence the choice of a member. Mr. MUNRO's new

constitution, therefore, ought not only to operate as to keep out of Parliament all successful men who have invested largely in land, but it ought also to have some disfranchising machinery, which should be the exact inverse

of the cumulative vote. In our municipal government we are familiar with the practice of giving proprietors additional votes in some proportion to the quantity of property to be taxed. But the logical result of Mr. Munroe's reasoning is that we should go the other way.

doctrine is that we should go the other way, and diminish the voting power in proportion to the property. The old doctrine, "no taxation without representation," was a gigantic blunder; it would be nearer the truth to say no representation where there is taxation."

The presumption on which this new doctrine is based, viz., that those who have property have prejudices and interests adverse to the welfare of the community, while those who have no property have none, is,

course, a fallacy. Poverty is, to say the least, as distorting to the mental vision as property. The man who wants to get is as selfish as the man who wants to keep. If we are to exclude

from the electoral-lists everybody who has private interests, we shall make a great hole in universal suffrage. But what is the public interest but the sum of the private interests? The great work of government is to protect

te and property, and it is obviously a fundamental absurdity to assert that in proportion a citizen has property to protect, he is mentally and morally unfitted for influencing the course of government.

Mr. MUNRO will have to re-write English history. The scions of the great historic houses which have played so large a part in forming and in working the British constitution, and in working out the principles of English liberty, were really unqualified for the

... because they belonged to a landed aristocracy. It has been a mistake all through.

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and the work has been in the wrong hands. The DIXONS and ROBERTSONS would have done it better.

The full text of Mr. GLADSTONE's Budget speech, delivered in the House of Commons on Monday, the 4th April, sustains the impression created by the telegraphic summary in our issue of the 4th April. His closing words were—"This is the eleventh time, and probably it will be the last time, that I have been my duty to place before the House the annual financial arrangements. I fully admit I have had no brilliant picture to present to the House. I think it is something to be able to say that we can meet the demands of the enormous expenditure of the country without adding in any degree, whether great or small, to any of the burdens of the people." This reference to "the last time" struck the House as almost ominous. Does the Premier contemplate retirement from that office in which he has won so much distinction? The Liberal party has not yet developed a financier among its younger members with known capacity to "bend the bow of Ulysses"; and when the present Lord Stansford tried "his practice hand," his match tax and other blunders helped to drive his party from power. Mr. GLADSTONE is seventy-one years old, with a remarkably robust constitution—an age at which British statesmen, like British Judges, seem to be at the full maturity of their powers. His Ministry is only fourteen months old, with a vigorous policy significant of conscious strength and of all the energy and hopefulness of youth. In such a condition hints about "the last time" hardly seem called for; and though they may moderate the tone of hostile criticism, they will also suggest anticipations of a reconstruction of the Cabinet perilous to the continuance of public confidence.

It was not the fault of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that his eleventh Budget had none of the brilliancy and the startling and pleasant surprises of his Budgets of 1859, 1860, and of some other years. Ever since he first took office, with Sir Roderick PEARCE as his political chief, his great aim has been to place the finances of Great Britain upon a just and almost scientific foundation. He found the people suffering under the burden of taxes which fell heavily upon the necessities of life and upon the raw materials of manufacturing industry, but very gently upon the enormous realized capital of the property classes. In his speech of last April he gives an amusing illustration of the state of the tariff at that time. He says—"I remember that 40 years ago, when we began to deal with the Customs duties of the country, we were confronted when going over the tariff with the word 'fukle,' the meaning of which we could not make out; and I believe that no human being, from that day to this, has ever been the smallest notion of what 'fukle' is." The Tory and Whig Ministries successively had tried with each other in crowding into the tariff all sorts of articles from which a pound of revenue could be expected, in order to feed their armies and navies and subsidize their continental allies; and once on the tariff, those articles were kept there long after they had become antiquated, and even the memory of them in official circles was forgotten. It was as Vice-President of the Board of Trade that Mr. GLADSTONE first began his financial reforms; and it is chiefly to him that England owes the reduction of dutiable articles from over 12,000 in 1842 to 21 in 1881. The successes of former years have left little more to be done now in this direction, and that little the Chancellor of the Exchequer is sedulous to accomplish. Last year he introduced a very important change, affecting the great brewing interests as well as agriculture. The standing grievance of brewers for many years had been the malt tax, which they held to be a burden upon their industry, although political economists contended that the duty was paid by the consumer. But the manner of levying the tax was essentially a tax upon barley, and as the duty was uniform, it is manifest that those who bought exclusively the best barleys obtained from them a more valuable result, upon which they only paid the same duty as those who used inferior barley. He might have added that barley is used for other purposes besides brewing, and that it produces such a sugar as is used in confectionery, and is extensively used in brewing, as well as malt.

The impost upon malt was meant to tax upon the British workman's national beverage, which Mr. GLADSTONE, right in the face of his electoral followers, declared to be "one of the best beverages that ever were produced since nectar went out of fashion." It is that beverage he wishes now to tax, irrespective of the raw material from which it is made, and with no difference between imports and exports except a fair allowance for the restrictions of excise, represented by a duty of 6s. 3d. per barrel on British beer, and 6s. 6d. on foreign. The malt tax used to yield from six to seven millions per annum to the revenue, and the substitution of a beer duty led to a loss of £205,000 in receipts, and of £1,312,800 as drawback on imports, for the first year. So great a change was sure to be attended with loss upon its introduction; but as soon as the trade settles down to the new arrangement, the revenue is almost certain to be recouped, and in a manner which will distribute the tax fairly among consumers with the least cost of collection, without burdening any other industry. Mr. WATSON might study this last great financial reform of the British Premier with advantage to his own beer tax, which must come sooner or later.

To carry out this change Mr. GLADSTONE had to add another penny to the income tax last year; and having accomplished it, he has taken off the penny this year, leaving the income tax at the moderate rate of 5d. in the pound. That gave him a deficit for the ensuing year, amounting to £275,000, a mere trifle for an expenditure of £84,805,000, but still a balance on the wrong side, and not to be left unprovided for. By substituting the surtax on imported spirits, by substituting the distillation test of their strength for the test by hydrometer, by making rum pay the same surcharge as other spirits, and by rearranging the mode of collecting legacy and probate duties, the deficit is converted into a surplus of £205,000, besides allowing a margin for the gradual abolition of the duty on silver plate by an annual reduction of 3d. per oz. for six years, and for the introduction of the "death duties" re-arrangement. The sources and amount of income for the year ending on the 31st of next March will then be:—Taxes—Customs, £19,180,000; Excise, £27,410,000; Stamps, £12,200,000; land

tax, £2,700,000; income tax, £9,540,000; Post Office and Telegraphs, £8,400,000; Crown Lands, £390,000; interest on advances, £1,200,000; miscellaneous revenue, £2,000,000; total revenue, £55,100,000, and leaving a surplus of £205,000 over the adjusted expenditure. No less than £71,210,000 of this sum must come from taxation, which is a little over the rate of £2 per head of population, besides another £1 per head in local taxation. The Treasurer of New South Wales expects to receive from taxes for the current year £1,190,850, and the local taxes for all purposes except water and gas, which are not included in the English local taxation, will probably not exceed £200,000. That is at the rate of only 11s. 10d. per head of our mean population for this year, both forms of taxation included, which is about one-half the English rate, although our people have far higher wages, and are in better circumstances than their fellow subjects in England. There is an equal difference in the relative incidence of the fiscal burdens. Nearly one-half the English imports fall upon property, but here personal consumption bears the whole with the exception of the recently imposed stamp duties.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that hereafter he will be in favour of commuting the legacy and succession duties, which now vary from one to ten per cent. according to the degree of consanguinity, for an equivalent duty of probate, and he argued strongly against the existing vexatious and expensive legal processes to which legatees are subject. His proposition for paying off £600,000,000 of the national debt by the simple process of converting short-dated annuities into annuities of twenty-five years' duration, was worthy of his former achievements of a similar kind. His estimate of the stationary period at which England has arrived in the growth of her wealth as compared with the growth of expenditure and population, has been much controverted, and is liable to the objection that he selected isolated years for comparison instead of taking the average of several years. A decline in the yield of each penny of income tax from £1,090,000 in 1877-8, to £1,943,000 for 1881-2, does not furnish very wide ground on which to base an argument. On the whole, Mr. GLADSTONE's last Budget must be pronounced a safe and satisfactory one, and if it lacks the fascination of some of his former efforts, it lays a foundation for still further fiscal reforms, and especially the rapid reduction of the national debt at no distant day, unless there should be a revival of the wasteful, spendthrift policy of past years.

According to Mr. BUCHANAN, the prosperity which a writer in the *Argus*, a few days ago, pointed out as existing in Sydney, is merely the prosperity of Victorian manufacturers who "have lost no time in establishing agencies in Sydney for the sale of their manufactured goods, to the prejudice and injury of the poor Sydney manufacturer." It is a pity that a politician who deals in assertion, utterly regardless of the existence of opposing facts, that a Victorian should have publicly admitted the greater prosperity of this colony as compared with Victoria may have somewhat staggered Mr. BUCHANAN; but an ingenious explanation having suggested itself to his mind, he has taken it into the public, when a little careful reflection, or an examination of the statistics of the two colonies would have convinced him that his theory was egregiously fallacious. We all admit that, at present, Victoria is a larger manufacturer than New South Wales, simply because this colony capitalists find it more profitable to invest in other directions, the result being that while Victoria exports more largely of protected manufactures than we, we export in a single year upwards of £10,000,000 worth of the produce of our own territory as compared with Victoria's £5,000,000 worth of her own produce. If, therefore, in other directions, the result being that while Victoria exports more largely of protected manufactures than we, we export in a single year upwards of £10,000,000 worth of the produce of our own territory as compared with Victoria's £5,000,000 worth of her own produce. If, therefore, in other directions, the result being that while Victoria exports more largely of protected manufactures than we, we export in a single year upwards of £10,000,000 worth of the produce of our own territory as compared with Victoria's £5,000,000 worth of her own produce.

former years have left little more to be done now in this direction, and that little the Chancellor of the Exchequer is sedulous to accomplish. Last year he introduced a very important change, affecting the great brewing interests as well as agriculture. The standing grievance of brewers for many years had been the malt tax, which they held to be a burden upon their industry, although political economists contended that the duty was paid by the consumer. But the manner of levying the tax was essentially a tax upon barley, and as the duty was uniform, it is manifest that those who bought exclusively the best barleys obtained from them a more valuable result, upon which they only paid the same duty as those who used inferior barley. He might have added that barley is used for other purposes besides brewing, and that it produces such a sugar as is used in confectionery, and is extensively used in brewing, as well as malt.

The impost upon malt was meant to tax upon the British workman's national beverage, which Mr. GLADSTONE, right in the face of his electoral followers, declared to be "one of the best beverages that ever were produced since nectar went out of fashion." It is that beverage he wishes now to tax, irrespective of the raw material from which it is made, and with no difference between imports and exports except a fair allowance for the restrictions of excise, represented by a duty of 6s. 3d. per barrel on British beer, and 6s. 6d. on foreign. The malt tax used to yield from six to seven millions per annum to the revenue, and the substitution of a beer duty led to a loss of £205,000 in receipts, and of £1,312,800 as drawback on imports, for the first year. So great a change was sure to be attended with loss upon its introduction; but as soon as the trade settles down to the new arrangement, the revenue is almost certain to be recouped, and in a manner which will distribute the tax fairly among consumers with the least cost of collection, without burdening any other industry. Mr. WATSON might study this last great financial reform of the British Premier with advantage to his own beer tax, which must come sooner or later.

To carry out this change Mr. GLADSTONE had to add another penny to the income tax last year; and having accomplished it, he has taken off the penny this year, leaving the income tax at the moderate rate of 5d. in the pound. That gave him a deficit for the ensuing year, amounting to £275,000, a mere trifle for an expenditure of £84,805,000, but still a balance on the wrong side, and not to be left unprovided for. By substituting the surtax on imported spirits, by substituting the distillation test of their strength for the test by hydrometer, by making rum pay the same surcharge as other spirits, and by rearranging the mode of collecting legacy and probate duties, the deficit is converted into a surplus of £205,000, besides allowing a margin for the gradual abolition of the duty on silver plate by an annual reduction of 3d. per oz. for six years, and for the introduction of the "death duties" re-arrangement. The sources and amount of income for the year ending on the 31st of next March will then be:—Taxes—Customs, £19,180,000; Excise, £27,410,000; Stamps, £12,200,000; land

in anticipation of the Senate's decision; and it must be almost by accident if any of the pupils should be found ready for the test in which the acting registrar invites their competition. The public will, therefore, understand that if there be any or no will, candidates for the week, the cause is not their unwillingness to be examined, but simply the fact that their originality was not noticed until five days before the examinations were to begin, and then only through the public Press, which some of them probably have not yet seen. Next year they will have a better chance; and next year by a larger number of candidates may be expected at the facilities for female education increase. Whatever can be said in favour of different occupations for men and women and of a corresponding difference in technical training, the whole of the argument is in favour of giving as liberal an education as possible to the young, and to the full extent of their faculties. The wife and mother has been too long regarded as either a kitchen-drudge or a drawing-room plaything. Nature has made her man's equal, not with the equality of identity, but with the difference in which one is the complement to the other. There is a social as well as a physical constitution, but neither physical nor mental growth requires different aliment for the two sexes. The world has lost many centuries of headway by neglecting the education of its women, whose influence forms the infant mind before any other influence can be felt, and often beyond the possibility of correction.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn that the time for accepting tenders for the tramways, Redfern to Botany, and Newtown to Redfern, which, according to the original advertisement, would have been today, has been extended until Tuesday, June 21.

It will be remembered that the Parliament some time ago voted the sum of £1000 for the construction and maintenance of one of the principal thoroughfares between Cook's River and Botany, known as Rickett's street. Some delay has taken place in the carrying out of the work, and the contractor, Mr. T. J. Rickett, has been asked to complete the work by Tuesday, June 21.

Letters patent have been applied for and recently granted by the Attorney-General of Victoria to Messrs. Jas. McGovern, Chas. Shepherd, and James Shepherd, of Sydney, for improvements in machinery for drying and pulverizing various materials such as the waste of slaughterhouse and food matters, &c.

Mr. W. H. ARNOLD, the Sydney agent for Messrs. Swallow and Arncliffe, has forwarded specimens of the latest additions to their manufactures. These consist of patent self-raising aerated flour, infant's food, and wafers. They are all excellent of their kind, and packed with taste unsurpassed by any displayed in the workshop of the Continental cook.

At a meeting held in St. Mary's pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening, the sum of £150 was collected in aid of the Cathedral restoration fund.

In the Banco Court, yesterday, the prohibitions applied for by Johnson and Thomas on the ground that ringlocking is not an "improvement" within the meaning of the Land Act, were dismissed, but without costs. A full report of the judgment will be found in another column. The whole afternoon was occupied with an application for a new trial, on the ground of trespass, in *Stuart and another v. Rarney*. The arguments were not concluded when the Court rose.

Three Quarter Sessions were resumed at Darlinghurst yesterday, when Mr. District Court Judge Dowling presided, and Mr. P. E. Rogers prosecuted for the crown. Several juries were found for non-attendance. Charles Hall found guilty on Friday last of having stolen a watch and other articles, the property of Robert McCredie, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. A half-chinese boy appeared in answer to a charge of having inflicted grievous bodily harm on a child two years of age. It appears that the boy, who is named "Loo," is a native of the island of Formosa, and that he threw a stone at them for doing so. By a mishap the stone struck the child, and inflicted such injuries upon her that she is likely to lose the sight of one of her eyes. The prisoner was bound over to keep the peace for a month. It appears probable, however, that the police will proceed against him with a view to his deportation to his native land. Catherine McLaughlin and Joseph Goodson were found guilty of stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Annie Brown. Sarah Wirth and Caroline York were each found guilty of receiving the same. All were remanded for sentence. F. M. Murray, for unlawfully wounding a man, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A man named "Loo," a native of the island of Formosa, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. J. Robbins and Walter Pelton, who pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the house of Louise Godfrey, Glebe Point, and stealing therefrom, were remanded for sentence. Two women, their supposed associates in the robbery of the steamer *Warrumbarr*, were remanded for sentence. A man named "Loo," a native of the island of Formosa, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. J. Robbins and Walter Pelton, who pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the house of Louise Godfrey, Glebe Point, and stealing therefrom, were remanded for sentence. Two women, their supposed associates in the robbery of the steamer *Warrumbarr*, were remanded for sentence.

The usual weekly meeting of the Marine Board was held yesterday afternoon, Captain Hixson (President) and a full Board being present. Henry Mance, the master of the steamer *Warrumbarr*, which came into collision with the steamer *Warrumbarr* on the Parramatta River on the 21st May last, was cautioned and the certificate was returned to him. The *Warrumbarr* was the wreck of the Ocean Bird, schooner, was initiated, and the further hearing adjourned for a week.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a city band was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Sydney Exchange, when Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., presided. Owing to some misapprehension on the part of the meeting, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, when Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., presided. The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight.

On Thursday last the committee of the Animals' Protection Society met at Spring-street, for the conduct of the ordinary monthly business; Mr. E. Fosbery in the chair. Present—Messrs. W. Beaumont, W. Bradley, A. Gilles, J. H. Hunt, J. B. Street, H. D. Madrick, and others. The committee considered the report of the secretary, and the minutes of the last meeting. Before proceeding with the ordinary routine business, the chairman having alluded to the death of Mr. G. Glen Dickenson, one of the society's oldest members, it was moved, and carried unanimously, "That the committee desire to record the loss the society has sustained by the death of that gentleman, who has been a constant and active member of the society, and a constant attendant of the meetings of the committee." The chairman, read a letter from the Victorian Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stating that they endorsed the circular this society has sent, warning farmers and others against burning for the lamp in horses, and using gunpowder to repel flies and to kill about the colony of Victoria. The secretary reported that up to the present time £12 had been subscribed towards the special fund for providing prizes for the best written essay upon kindness towards animals. The inspectors report as follows:—Complaints, 15; prosecutions, 5; convictions, 4; cases adjourned, 1; cases under investigation, 2; cases investigated, 34; cautions, 50.

Half-yearly meeting of the Dairywomen's Protective Society was held at the society's rooms, Barrington Hotel, on Wednesday last, Mr. Coward in the chair. The financial statement for the half-year showed that the affairs of the society were in a satisfactory and progressive condition. Matters of some importance were discussed, and a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman.

A meeting of members and others connected with the South Sydney Volunteer Fire Brigade (which has recently been formed), was held at the Agricultural Hotel, corner of Pitt and Campbell streets, last evening. There was a good attendance, and Mr. J. W. Butcher occupied the chair. The chairman reported that a deposit had been paid towards the cost of the new fire engine, and that the sum of £153 had been promised

towards the funds of the brigade. It was expected that the vessel in which the engine has been shipped would arrive before the end of the month. As soon as it arrived it would be desirable for the brigade to apply for the use of the market-place for a station. In the event of that not being secured the members would, doubtless, be glad to learn that Mr. Ardito had promised to grant a piece of ground for building purposes. It was also expected to procure a fire escape similar to one of which an admirable model (made by Mr. Butcher) was exhibited, and to have a fire escape stand at the corner of George and Campbell streets. The following were appointed a deputation to wait upon the Mayor, and apply for the use of two stalls in the Belmore Market:—The chairman, Alderman A. Wadsworth, and G. L. Carter, and Messrs. H. Hawkins, E. Ardito, W. M. Butcher, E. Skinner, and Kelly (Superintendent of the Volunteer Fire Brigade). The election of officers then took place, and resulted as follows:—Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Butcher; Foreman, Mr. Arthur Smith; First Assistant Foreman, Mr. T. C. Mackenzie; Second Assistant Foreman, Mr. William Wright; Treasurer, Mr. Edwin Ardito; Driver, Mr. Barney Israel. The following members were appointed representatives to attend the meeting of the Board of the United Volunteer Fire Brigades—the chairman and Mr. Arthur Smith. The meeting was then adjourned until next Monday evening.

The council of the New South Wales Rifle Association has determined that the next prize meeting shall take place in the week ending the 19th November, and has already made a commencement with the programme, which will probably be ready to start in a few days. The members of the association will have their contributions promptly acknowledged by the secretary.

By the last mail Mr. John Williams, District Grand Master of Freemasons (E.C.) in this colony, received two warrants, under the signature and seal of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, constituting the "Central Australia" Lodge, Bourke, No. 1887, and the "Princes Alfred" Lodge, Peterborough, No. 1903, respectively established under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England in New South Wales.

We read in London *Piccolo*, of April 23, that "A new drama, called 'Australia,' was produced at the Grecian Theatre on Saturday night. It is founded on the adventures of the Kelly gang of bushrangers, and abounds in powerful situations and highly sensational effects. Each of the first four acts ends with the bushrangers triumphing over the police, and the fifth act that they met their well-merited extermination. The drama is skilfully constructed, and if greater care is taken that the scenery works smoothly, it has all the elements of complete success. Mr. J. H. Clyde gave a very vigorous rendering of Black Rook, the leader of the gang, and met with a very warm reception. The other parts were played by Messrs. Monckhouse, Sonnet, &c., and Miss Sophia Miles, Miss Victor, and Miss Arnold. A good deal of fun is made of an Australian native and a Heanthen Chinese, who have several highly ludicrous squabbles, which delight the gaze extremely."

This following is the report of the Steam Navigation Board of Victoria, on the charges preferred against Captain Dowling, of the barque *Mirzapore*, and which have led to the suspension of his certificate for six months:—"The Steam Navigation Board of Victoria, having duly weighed the evidence taken in connection with the charges made against Martin Dowling, the master of the British vessel *Mirzapore* (official number 49,815, of Liverpool), by Bernard Sullivan, A.R., and John Eriksen, A.R., both belonging to the said ship—viz., 1. That no side lights were carried on board the *Mirzapore* from the English coast to Cape Otway. 2. That no lookout was kept on board the *Mirzapore* during the time of running the eastern down. 3. Losing a man overboard and not trying to save him. 4. Being in collision with the *Mirzapore*, and not trying to save him. 5. Being in collision with the *Mirzapore*, and not trying to save him. 6. 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OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

As soon as an American administration has settled comfortably down into the routine of official duty, its first great care is to drag forth to the light of day the precadillios of its predecessor. This is the case even when, as at present, the two governments have been elected by the same party, and the exposure can be made only at the expense of political friends. The reason for this periodical revelation of corruption is very simple. The new Cabinet consists of heads of departments, having recovered from the intoxication of triumph, are forced to face the realities of the situation. Thousands of place-seekers throng about them, and urge them alike by persuasion and menace, to apply the American doctrine of "rotation in office." Some of these persons must be satisfied. But, on the other hand, the actual occupants of office cry out in self-defense that they have been active partisans in the late election as their would-be successors, and that the late election as "rotation in office" means simply to turn out a Democrat to make room for a Republican, not to oust one Republican to make room for another. So the new Chief-hustler has but one resource—to create vacancies by showing corruption or inefficiency. He is usually aided in this task by a few underlings eager for promotion, and who perhaps have been guilty of no misdeeds, but who are ready to furnish any villanies they unmask. Success under these conditions is easy—for when was a public trust so administered that in appearance, if not in reality, a prima facie case of malfeasance could not be made out? As a matter of fact, however, it is generally false by a measure of the truth and a good deal of public inspection, and for the exercise of newspaper editors in the art of invective, some really fine specimens of "chambers abuses." The "political gullotine"—to use the phrase of the profession—then does its fell work, and the heads of the employees in the guilty department drop by the wayside.

Life. The latter is thus purified, by enabling a new and particularly hungry relay of official leeches to fasten upon the body politic. And so the comedy runs on, the tarpauling public having at least the consolation of finding out once in every four years, and sometimes more often, in what manner and to what extent it has been victimized.

Experienced observers are, therefore, by no means surprised at some striking disclosures just made of outrageous frauds in the Post Office Department. That the late President is a pure and good man no one doubts; and that the head of the Post Office while these frauds were in progress, Mr. Key, is also a pure and good man, goes hardly for the credit of the Hayes administration. In the closing hours of his administration, found a life place for him, and appointed him a Circuit Judge of the Supreme Court. But in this, as in so many instances in American politics, a pure and good man had the misfortune to select as the subordinates, to whom the real work of the department was committed, a set of men who were the scum of contemporary rascals. These gentry selected as the field of their operations what are known as the "stair routes" in the Far West—the region which the railroads have yet to pierce, and where, but for the Post Office subsidy, even the stage coach would be for the service inhabitants an impossible luxury. In all, there are about thirty of these routes, and the number of letters displayed in laying them out is shown by the fact that in some of them the average number of letters carried for the past year has been three per week. Having secured a number of these routes for his confederates, on a bid for weekly service, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Key, found that it was absolutely necessary that upon these particular ninety-three routes the service should be made more frequent. The law allowed him to increase the number of trips, and to pay for them at the same rate as a single trip per week. The opportunity for profit may be easily seen. On the public bidding, the routes would be made to carry only one letter a week, and the contractor would in reality have to do six times the amount of work to which the department bound itself. The result was that the cost of these 93 routes was raised from 727,119 dollars to 2,862,214 dollars leaving only 3,097,738 dollars for the nine thousand odd remaining routes. Of course, there was no possibility of any further profit, and the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Key, and the Congressmen and Senators who held the pure-stairs were drawn into the fraud by being awarded handsome dividends of the plunder. The principal co-beneficiary with Mr. Brady, however, has been ex-Senator Dorsey, who was the secretary of the Republican National Committee in the last campaign, and whose efforts in carrying out the party program, and in securing the election of Mr. Hayes, were rewarded by a dinner at Delmonico's, some two months ago, at which Vice-President Arthur, General Grant, and Mr. Beecher made speeches of admiration and respect. Through his brother and two other dummies, he has had no less than 24 of the 93 routes, and for his party services, was awarded 55,846 dollars, or 501,072 dollars. This dinner, it now appears, was paid for by himself, and was intended to save the new Administration into drawing a well over these Post Office scandals. At the same time Mr. Brady purchased the Republican organ published at the seat of government, and has openly threatened to "take the country by storm" for party purposes. The President himself, should they dare to interfere with him and his friends. The original demand made by Dorsey and himself was that he should be continued in his post, and be permitted to run this branch of the department in his own way; but upon a representation that this was not to go thought of, peace for the present was made, and the man who has exposed him, as if catching him in the act, was permitted to leave the community for the past. This has also been refused, and Mr. Brady has not only been removed, but will probably be indicted. His newspaper, meanwhile, is very actively engaged in showing—not that he is innocent, for of that scarcely a pretense is made—but that the men who have exposed him are, if anything, more guilty than he.

The war between the President and the "stairwork" wing of his party, headed by Mr. Conkling, and of which both Brady and Dorsey were prominent leaders, is still being waged in the Senate upon the original line of the nomination to the Collectorship of the New York Custom-house. Fortunately for the President, the Senate has not yet been able to make a separate effort on the part of the Democratic senators, by talking against the post and filibustering, to delay the reorganization of the Senate as a Republican body. This special session of the Senate was called simply for the purpose of confirming in executive session a batch of appointments made by the President. The old

The tendency to say that it is unfair to turn over the reins of government to the new majority of the House before the opening of the regular session in December. The real point of the dispute is, however, far more than a mere question about offices. As I explained last month, the Republicans succeeded in making a tie vote, and thus, by the casting vote of the Republican Vice-President, securing control, for the first of a decade, of the descent from Virginia to South Carolina. It is always a good thing to form the basis of the new majority. But the form is not the substance. Mr. Mahone's real friend was to be sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, a nod toward that as long as Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans he should have the Federal patronage in his own State. But in Virginia there is this year an election, and it is of vital interest to Mahone that he should go into the contest, not only to prove the propriety of his future but also to win the very place themselves filled by his supporters. With such assistance he will probably be able to again defeat the old leaders, and make the revolt of the young democracy of the South a permanent fact. In Tennessee, in Mississippi, and in South Carolina, there are also insurrections again at the "old regime," which will probably have the same result. In Virginia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, the present contest is whether the South shall, or shall not, remain a "solid" unit upon the old issues which brought about the war, and which, since the war, have survived as an efficient cause of sectional strife. (The Republicans refuse to go into executive session until the Senate has reorganized, and thus throw upon the State the burden of stopping the transaction of the new business of the country.) The majority of the Senate are far more liberal to the majority than are those of the House of Representatives, there is no doubt but that if the Democrats stand firm, this session may be continued until next December. Most of the senators, however, are old men, and a death, on one side or the other, would be a serious loss. It is not a very great hazard in an even chance with this advantage to the Democrats - even if they lose a man they are practically

no worse off than at present; while to the Republicans the demise of a man in a wrong State would mean

So defeat. But Mr. Conkling's struggle is especially postponed until the Democrats consent to go into a legislative coalition. How long that second contest would last, or upon which banners victory would perch, is a matter of extreme doubt. The decision of it practically would remain with the Democrats. Should the vote with Mr. Conkling and the handful of Republican senators who openly oppose the President's course be sufficient to secure final confirmation. Why then, it may be asked, does not Mr. Conkling end both fights at once by letting the Democrats carry their present point, and in return getting their help to carry his? Simply because such a course would seal his political ruin. Bitter as may be the feeling which animates him, and as the American politics requires finally to party under all circumstances; and no politician in the past has ever survived an act of treachery. Mr. Mahone's is an exceptional case, as he was elected by a union of Democratic and Republican votes. But Mr. Conkling is not so situated. He is hated by the Democrats, rejected by Republicans alone; and eminent, and able, and popular as he is, he would never again secure a nomination for the smallest office from any party were he in this case to serve his personal interest by failing to vote as the caucus if his own organization required it. He would have to resign, and he has, as he has himself said, to allow the President's nominee to be made Collector while he to resign control of the party in his own State; and, probably, to defeat his own re-election. He would, however, retire with honour, and he is too valuable a man to be long ignored or neglected. Perhaps never before was there so much to be seen in the severity of party discipline in American politics.

Not the least remarkable among the signs of the times is the nomination of the Rev. Philip Brooks, an Episcopalian, to the chair of moral philosophy at Harvard. Harvard and Yale are our two great Universities, and each year they grow in comparative size. Every year the number of students at Harvard has increased, and the same is true of Yale. And all the more important religious bodies have their own colleges, but a degree at the two places names is of ever-increasing value, and we began to see the time when they will become recognized national institutions, much the same as Oxford and Cambridge in England. Brooks is a Unitarian, and a member of the Yale In Congressionalist—our heritages from the Cromwellian Independents, who settled in the valley of the Connecticut. Since the time of Channing, Harvard has been Unitarian, and even at the present time the roll-call shows 225 Unitarians to 288 Episcopalian students. A score of years ago the figure of the Unitarians was 300, and the Episcopals 280. The Unitarians are called in Massachusetts, being in a small minority. Most of the faculty are still Unitarians, and the recent appointment is a severe blow to the old regime. The particular chair to which Dr. Brooks is called has a history. It was founded by a Miss Caroline Plummer, in 1840, for the purpose of support of a professor in the philosophy of the human mind, and of moral, physical, and Christian life, who should "aid and instruct the students in what most nearly concerns their moral and physical welfare, their health, their good habits, and their Christian character," and who should, "by personal intercourse and persuasion, act the part of a parent, and by example and precept, be the best of a husband." The appointment of Brooks was accepted only after long opposition on the ground that it would commit the university to a theological bias not then existing. Miss Plummer's nominee was a Unitarian minister, the Rev. F. D. Huntington, who five years later resigned, took orders in the Episcopal church, and is now minister of the famous Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, a graduate himself of the University, and remembered there for his big frame and his success in athletic sports as well as for his intellectual triumphs. He has been for many years the most influential Episcopalian minister in Boston. His selection for his new post of duty marks very strongly the reaction in New England from Unitarianism to Episcopalianism, and will probably make Harvard, for many years to come, a bulwark of the most conservative of the Protestant Churches.

New York city is still in a state of violent anxiety as to whether we shall, or shall not, have the streets cleaned. A month ago, after the indignation meetings and the appointment of the Citizens' Committee of twenty-one, it seemed as though the Legion of Cleanliness would be the order of the day, and that the city would be swept aside. The bill of proposed by the committee, giving the whole matter into the hands of the Mayor, was passed by the Senate, and had already made good progress in the lower branch of the Legislature, when the lobby rallied the politicians by showing what a terrible thing it would be to have the city cleaned. The Democrats got all the glory of doing what the four police commissioners, half of whom were Republicans, had failed in doing. All hope of keeping down the Democratic vote in the city next fall would be lost, and the State would again become Democratic. After waiting ten days, the Citizens' Committee resigned, and the bill was dropped. The Legislature had little was to be hoped from the Legislature, and that we must wait till next fall, and then vote for no one who was not pledged in favour of clean streets, and of putting the responsibility of keeping them clean upon one man. So the case stands, while the death-rate remains 30 per cent above the normal rate, and typhus is still prevalent in the city. The health officers of the Health Department have some hopes of stamping out, but the former will become more serious as spring passes into the heats of the summer. The alarmists are pointing out that typhus has always been the forerunner of cholera and yellow fever on the Atlantic coast. There seems as yet, however, no special ground for alarm. The epidemic of typhus in the city of New York was not their advantage of position, nor their magnificent harbour, nor the construction of the Erie Canal, which gave them the victory over the sister city of Philadelphia, which early in the century, had considerably the greater population and trade; but simply a fatal epidemic of yellow fever aggravated beyond control by the presence of typhus. The epidemic of typhus in the South turned from the pest-ridden city to New York, and to that city the channel of trade has ever since remained fastened. Now, however, Philadelphia is clean and well drained, and an epidemic in New York might give her back, by the same accident, the advantages which she has lost.

Meanwhile, the Police Commissioners have been indicted by the grand jury for criminal malfeasance in office. It is doubtful, however, if the prosecution will be successful. The District Attorney himself has no faith in the validity of the indictment, and even should the jury find them guilty—as any New York jury certainly would—the higher legal tribunals will reverse the verdict.

business is going prosperously, and since January 21 no less than 30,000,000 dollars of gold specie have been received from Europe. Every building in New York city is occupied, and hundreds of new houses are being erected, many of them of the most costly character. The millionaires of the entire country are gradually settling in, and even if they nominally keep a residence in the home of the early capitalists, their houses in New York stand as testaments to their importance. How lavishly some of these mansions are furnished may be gathered from a dispute which has recently sprung up between Mr. D. O. Mills, of California, and the Hester Brothers. He gave the latter *carte blanche* to furnish and decorate his house, and they sent in a bill for \$1,000,000. The Hester Brothers refused to pay so much, even for Mr. Mills, and the items will have to be passed by a jury. In such a mansion, the pictures would at least involve another 250,000 dollars, and plate and carriages and other necessities would bring up the total easily to a round million, over and above the half a million for the stone and iron and ground. The interest and wear and tear on the whole would amount to less than 100,000 dollars. Such a figure would make even a Doge of Venice, or an English Duke, pause and consider. Yet Mr. Mills is but one from among at least fifty magnates as mighty and as extravagant as himself. Side by side with such items in the newspapers may be seen paragraphs full of omen for the future about strikes and lockouts, and the like. The bricklayers and masons have had a strike, followed by a total riot. Here, in New York, nearly all the trades have struck, and have all been placated by getting the greater part of what they have asked. The bricklayers and masons who got 2 dollars 50 cents a day last year are getting 3 dollars 50 cents this, and there is a perceptible though not so marked an advance in other callings. The men who were paid 10 cents a day for carrying the "Boycotting" sign. Several brewers and one baker, who had our "V" with their workmen, have been

brought to tea by an order from all the unions forbidding any members from buying bread or beer from them. In the case of the baker—a man employed nearly a hundred hands—the "boss" not only yielded, but he also refused to sign any order forbidding or in publishing a long statement, signed "by his men, vouching for his general tractability and good conduct. If such things take place in good times, what may we expect when the next wave of depression pours over us?"

The great railroad strike of 1911, and the strike of the miners in 1912, and the strike of 1917, gave the crowning emphasis to the ideas of a general league of labour, and the unions are now, in the happier days of prosperity, building themselves up in discipline and authority with an energy full of meaning. We are, for the moment, however, living in the era of sunshine and the era of the "happy days" is yet far off.

Theatrical, the season is over, and there is no news worth giving. Sarah Bernhardt leaves for Europe on Monday, having done better throughout the country than she did in New York. Mr. Menger has just returned from his tour in Boston and New England. Sunday night, and netted 2630 dollars. This was in spite of the fact that the lecture was not a new one.

**THE ACT OF ACCUSATION OF THE
ST. PETERSBURG REGICIDES.**

The Act of Accusation (in other words the indictment) proffered against the murderers of the Czar is a document of surpassing interest, owing mainly to the abundant particulars concerning the assassination which it contains. The Act shows, for example, the birth and growth of the great crime, the assassination with its course of development and with the objects sought to be attained by it; it tells us how the conspirators were recruited, how they became compromised, and the ultimate co-operation to the final act of murder. It also enters into the minutest particulars of the intimate connection subsisting between the accused, apart from the construction, so to speak, of their final crime, and gives sufficient biographical information to enable the reader to identify every one of the persons wholly unable (like the many criminals who have attempted similar offences) to effectually conceal their past history. And it is from this point of view that the interest in this official paper becomes so strong. It would appear that the same criminals had been engaged in the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Alexander in the autumn of 1877 and 2nd April, 1878, and 1st April, 1878, and 8th February, 1880. And at the very time of the murder of the Czar some of the assassins—notably the lady of family and culture, Sophie Perofskaya—were wanted by the Russian police. While one of the most dangerous of the criminals and seemingly one of the most intelligent, Eugene Bogdanov, was in the hands of the English authorities, and another, a student of the University of Nihilism, dating from 1873—was by peculiar circumstances necessarily brought under the very eyes of the police. This was Sabin, brother of the colonel of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, who had been arrested and condemned in 1876; and who was released by the Emperor Alexander in 1878. It was his lodgings that large quantities of chemicals and chemical apparatus were found, and also plans of the city, with pencil marks as to localities where attempts upon the Czar's life might be made with reasonable probability of success, including the very spot where the crime was actually perpetrated. It is not, however, a simple guesswork, but pretty clearly established by this Act, is the incomprehensible inefficiency of the Russian police, and the utter helplessness of the machinery for the discovery and prevention of crime. And this is rendered all the more striking by the apparent activity and assiduity with which the police were engaged in the investigation and the complicated when the crime had been committed. For all the vainglorious of the protection afforded by the police of St. Petersburg, the Emperor might have driven anywhere any day with no other shield against murder than that afforded by a Cossack guard. It is said that at last the Emperor was informed of the existence of the conspiracy; he was neither to be informed of any fresh discoveries concerning those who were bent upon taking his life, nor of the precautionary measures which such discoveries rendered necessary. The next circumstance of appalling interest in these special disclosures is the absolute proof of the complete absence of any connection between the Emperor and the murder of the Czar. If all these criminals had been, in point of fact, arrested before the fatal day (including Sabin, who it will be remembered committed suicide, rather than furnish the slightest information concerning the offence), there does not seem anything to warrant the hope that the same day the Emperor would have been lost before. It is clear that there still remains to be referred to some locality—it may or may not be in St. Petersburg—a propagandist and directing party, and an executive committee, whose functions were simply to arrange and perpetrate murder. It is this that the Emperor was to be leading to chance or accident in the way of its complex and secret arrangements. Thus the very tragedy by which the helpless Czar was instantaneously changed from a sound and conscious into a mutilated and incapable creature was actually rehearsed before the crime. The conspirators, the members of the bombs—had, taught by experiments, tried with success in a field behind the Smolno Monastery, the use of these instruments of destruction, and the mode of employing them. Nay, still more fearful, the deadly murders, Perofskaya, had actually sketched, herded, and the Emperor was to be leading to the respective murderers who held them were to take themselves; and it was arranged that, on the explosion of the first bomb thrown, the murderers were to run (as in fact, as is well known, happened) to the scene, and complete their work if, by any circumstances, it should be necessary. It is, of course, a question how far the Emperor was to be made as to the operating motives of the murderers. In the first place, it is clear that the whole organization is under the direction of able, calculating, highly administrative intellects. No European Government is served by a more subtle and devoted intelligence than is the Russian Government. In spite of the legions, the authority, the police, the whole effective power and machinery of order of the most absolute Sovereign in the world. And the instructions of the purposes of this organization are in many cases promises of great natural gifts, and of a perfection of the human mind, which is to be attained by the conspiring people were quite unfamiliar. All this being thoroughly understood, the positively terrible fact remains—that, so far from any sentiment of moral wrong being entertained by these educated assassins, they, without any exception, make it clear beyond all doubt that they are to be regarded as the saviours of society, and their hideous crimes as the most justifiable means of bringing about essential social reforms, and the political amelioration of mankind.

VOLUNTEERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It is a common saying that one must go away from home to hear news, which is verified by a paragraph in the *Volunteer*. *Seneca Gazette* of the 2nd April last, which was sent me, says that "the first prize offered by the Government of Victoria who have been classed as effective for fifteen years, and who have been duly recommended, have been given to men for long and efficient service," and that the first prize of such medals was won by Colonel Anderson in January last."

There are a large number of men in the Volunteer Force who have served more than twenty years, and whose services would be very acceptable. The cost to the Government of giving such medals is small, and it is well worth inducing many of the best men in the present force to remain in the ranks a few years longer to qualify for the medal.

I hope you will find space in your columns for this matter, and thus bring it under the notice of the military authorities. I remain, &c.,

SIR JOHN WILSON VOLUNTEER

June 4.

[illegible]

REVIEW.

India in 1880. By Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., late Governor of Bombay, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Finance Minister of India. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street. 1880; 8vo, pp. 524, with maps.

At the beginning of the present century, when the East India Company was supreme at Calcutta, and "oppression, malversation, and treachery were being perpetrated under its name," a powerful writer said of England's relation to India—"By the great bulk of our countrymen in India, we are regarded as the only power which serves to swell the number of the king's subjects to the attainment of foreigners, and affords a convenient place for the younger sons of respectable families to acquire fortune. About the people we make ourselves perfectly easy. They have been transferred from Pagan and Mahomedan to Christian rulers, and of course are expected to be happy. The only change in the change of place, then, is the native population subject to British authority has risen from fifty to two hundred millions, and the territory has expanded into the immense area of one and a-half million square miles, half as large as the whole of Australasia. The Company's flag has been replaced by the Royal standard of England; the Queen has been proclaimed Empress of India; the British have been delegated to the offices of Justice have been established; universities, colleges, and schools have been called into existence; the ruling and middle class natives have been highly educated; two millions of children have been provided for in primary schools; railways, telegraphs, roads, and great works of irrigation have been constructed; and the natives have been made towards raising the millions of India to a position of comfort, freedom, and enlightened self-government. Sir Richard Temple has spent thirty years of his life in helping to accelerate this notation; and the work cited at the head of this notice contains the results of his experience and personal observations. It is a book of great interest, and containing accurate intelligence and forming right impressions. In the preface he says:—"The demands of public duty have compelled me to visit every part of the Indian Empire—from Thibet to Ceylon, from the Kyber Pass to the frontier of Ava, from the valley of Assam to the city of Candahar. It has been my fate to serve in the three presidencies of the Empire, and on one occasion, to be brought into contact with the Native States and the North-West frontier, and to be employed in some capacity or other under all the departments of the State." More recently he filled the high offices of Indian Finance Minister, Governor of Bombay, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In 1870 Sir Richard Temple retired, and by Sir Ashraf Eden in January, 1877, and the work now published has occupied all his leisure since then.

The book is divided into twenty-nine chapters, touching upon the scenery, the artistic monuments, the archaeology, the ethnology, the religions, the education, the social condition, the laws, the criminality, the civil and political institutions, the literature, the commerce, the industry, and the future. There are but very few chapters not included in this catalogue of subjects, that also must be added to make the list complete. The great fault of the work is its discursiveness. Three-fourths of it consists of opinions and impressions uttered in general terms and unsupported by any facts or figures. The author is not a student of the subject of his profession—"It will not determine disputed matters nor vindicate specially any set of opinions. The exposition will not be technical, but will aim at being popular." But even a popular exposition should back up its opinions with evidence, and this, for some of the chapters, it does not. The chapters on the Indian slavery attempt. The administration of our Indian affairs in the hands of the covenanted Civil servants, is almost perfect. He eulogises almost everybody and everything, and where other writers attribute blame and discover deficiencies, he finds excuses and extenuations. He is not a student of the subject of his profession, but, as it were, by downright, open denunciation, as if long diplomatic practice among the smooth-tongued Orientals had softened his Saxon accents and toned-down his English earnestness. Sometimes his good-nature makes him a little inconsistent. For instance, he thinks it a good thing that the English are not in India, and then complains because "Many intractable characters who, if restricted to British centres of political influence, would themselves become agitated, and would communicate their agitation to others, may resort to Native Courts and capitals, where, though not innocuous, they may do much mischief." They may do much mischief, but, thus, as it were, may avoid the mischief. The members of the Imperial body are drawn off from its vital parts to its remotest members." Yet soon after he represents one chief function of British Residents at Native Courts to be counteracting the influence of these pernicious agitators, and, on page 102, he says of his subject, "The African policy," "Lord Lytton, and page 439 says—"When all the reasons are weighed there appears a balance of argument in favour of retaining Candahar." Why? To keep out agitators, whether from British India, the Native States, Herat, or Afghanistan. Again, he is admitting that India is a very small country, and that the average income is very small, and the margin of surplus for anything beyond the bare wants of existence is narrow." he endorses, only two pages later, the following colour *de rose* picture of the happy condition of the poor, "I am filled with wonder and awe at the thought of the work and the life in their work they should all through the noonday, singing at the well, or standing as they reap or plough; and when the stillness and the dew of evening fall upon the land, like the blessing and the peace of God, the merry-hearted men gather with their cattle, and their wives and their children, their little children, thus day follows day, and the year is crowned with gladness." It millions of people whose net earnings average about twopence per day, and whose sole contribution to the taxes—the salt duty of about 7d. per head per annum—is found to be a burden upon the poor, and whose children are born into a life of gladness all day long while on the brink of starvation, that fact in itself speaks ill of their capacity for provident habits, and of their character for humanity. There may be "some merit in being jolly" under such circumstances; but it is the merit of the negro on American plantations, and of the Chinese in the East, and not the merit of the Englishman. It does not lighten his chains. England is unquestionably improving the condition of India and training the people for self-government, but that will be a work of centuries, and as yet she has been only a little over a hundred years in the field. On the relation of the

The thoughtful Englishman may conclude that self-government among the natives is one of the grails to which many of the administrative arrangements of India are tending. Natives are appointed members of the Legislative Councils of the provinces, of the Councils of the local Legislatures of Madras, Bombay, and India. They are honorary magistrates in the interior of the districts; they serve as jurymen, as assessors to aid the Judges in the trial of cases, as arbitrators in the tribunals of conciliation courts in civil cases. They take part in the administration of the funds raised by the rice cess and other local cesses, in the management of schools, hospitals, and public works. They are members of the majority of the commissioners in the municipalities which exist in the capital cities and are scattered over the length and breadth of the empire. Thus they become the responsible heads of the municipalities, and are enabled to levy local taxes. In Calcutta and Bombay especially, and in some other central places, they enjoy, as ratepayers, the same rights for the election of members of the municipal corporation. The townships and villages in the parts of the country village communities are constituted, or village headmen are vested with petty powers in police and revenue matters, and are the principle of self-government in the rural districts.

He ought to have added that this does not apply to the bulk of the population, that the English collectors are the virtual rulers of India, and that real self-government will not be achieved until the people have been so far educated as to be worthy of political power and of representative institutions. Sir Richard Temple has also pointed out that the Government has the staff and prospect of Christian missions in India. He estimates the number of European and native missionaries at 5000, their converts at 600,000, their annual income at £300,000; which is just twice as much as the Government pays in aid of all the religious institutions of the country. To the personal character of the missionaries he has also drawn attention, and has pointed out that the missionaries pay a high tribute, and from the example and labours of their wives and daughters he anticipates the happiest effect upon the zenana and the general social states of Hindu women. Gradually but slowly caste is giving way before the spread of Christianity. The cultivated upper and middle classes are certainly the best prepared to receive the Gospel.

Brahma-Soma is spreading, and the followers of Keshub Chunder Sen are multiplying in numbers and influence, with a pure deism for their creed. In regard to the opium trade with China, which is a Government monopoly, Sir Richard is almost disingenuous. He justifies the authority by the plea that the Government of China would not have been able to resist the temptation of the enormous profits else would. But he conveniently ignores the other part of the case, that Great Britain not only grows opium for the benefit of her Indian revenue, but has also compelled China to open her ports for the reception under a treaty entered by force of arms, and that the Government of India is not to be quite fair on the subject of land revenues. He rightly regards the land-tax as a portion of the rent which the State claims in its position of supreme proprietor and lord paramount of the soil, in accordance with the principles of the law, but he is not consistent in his application of the same rule as the tax arbitrary, as many of them do still, but England has assessed it at a fixed amount for a definite term of years, and in some cases for all future time. The Government claim averages at present 2s. 6d. per acre per annum for the water-irrigated lands, and 1s. 6d. for the dry lands, and 8s. per acre. But the great mistake of the English authorities was in making the zemindars, who were simply Government agents under native rule, landed proprietors between themselves and the ryots, and letting them have the whole of the surplus of the produce of the soil. This has cost India some millions per annum, and the mistake now is not without remedy.

On the natural scenery of India, his mountain peaking rising to the height of 20,000 feet, its transparent lakes reflecting the snow-clad hills, the overhanging forests and the ever-changing sky, its rivers deep and rapid, or gently rippling over pebbly beds through valleys of the most luxuriant verdure—Sir Richard Temple is eloquent and convincing. But as to the monuments, the ruins, the temples, the vast cave structures, the monumental places which attest the architectural greatness of the ancient Hindus and of their terrible Mahomedan conquerors. Turning to questions of practical utility, the writer has accumulated in his later chapters a mass of facts which cannot fail to be useful to public men, and to the statesman, the economist, the lawyer, and the more eloquent exponents of the condition of India than his most elaborate descriptions are of its physical beauty and its vanished glories of architecture. The two chapters on finance and general statistics form a genuine statesman's *code mecum* on India. A host of inquiries have appeared on these subjects in the London magazines during the last three years by such writers as Mr. G. F. Brattle, Mr. J. H. P. Macleay, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Kerrie Pery, Col. Chaney, Professor Fawcett, and Messrs. Hynulman, Grant, Rowall, and Caird. But not one of them is so hopeful as Sir Richard Temple, who holds that he has good ground for hope in what has been already accomplished. The revenue has risen to £37,000,000, or deducting the cost of earning it to £43,000,000 net. During the last five years the Government has been able to set on famine relief £15,117,488, and the loss on exchange through the depreciation of the silver currency was £10,100,244, one-third of it during the last year of the period. Yet the surpluses for the whole of this trying time exceed the deficits by £1,159,887. The public debts has risen to 139 millions, but the last 100 millions is a war debt, and the remainder has been raised in railways and works of irrigation. The railways will soon comprise over 10,000 miles at a capital cost of £23 millions, chiefly by the guaranteed companies. Fares are as low as a farthing per mile, third class, and the passenger journeys numbered 43 millions for the last year reported upon. The imports have risen to 45 millions, the exports to 40 millions. The trade with India has suffered adverse balance, but Sir Richard Temple refers to his acknowledgments that explains when he says, "The account is largely adjusted by the amount which India has to remit to England on the Government account for the home charges; and by the sums remitted to England by individuals whether in the Public service or in private employ, or by corporations banks, or others, as agents for the Government." The growth of our industries is described at some length. Tea plantations in thirty years have extended to an annual produce of 34 millions lbs., valued at three millions sterling. The coffee crop weighs 40 million lbs., valued at a million and a half; cotton, four millions sterling; jute, three and a half millions; rice, three millions; and hides, a million. The cotton exports, cotton goods, and the cotton manufactures are taking root in some parts of Hindostan, and may grow rapidly when the coal and iron stores have been better developed. The number of power-looms at work is 10,500, and of spindles 1,500,000. The forests of India comprise 98,000 square miles, with 31,000 of subsidiary plantations; and the authorities have been at some pains to obtain the assistance of the Forestry Commission in Germany and France; an example which New South Wales might follow with great advantage to her own forest wealth.

The concluding chapter is mainly a summary of the reasons why England must keep India, and an estimate of the character of the people and their probable future. The following eloquent passage will give the reader an admirable specimen of the author's style and of his sanguine anticipations :—

“ There is in their disposition a cheerful and courageous pathos, nurtured in the midst of national tribulations, a wisdom that has been the result of the dictates of a venerated law, and a reliance on an almighty power as the refuge of the weak, and the helper of the helpless, which are akin to the best forms of religion. They are a people who have been the theatre of the grandest and elevation of human nature in all climes, and which are mirrored in the oldest epic poetry of the East and West, have ever been and are to this hour exemplified in the natives of the East, in the noblest and most civilised population to the decrees of ill, yet the remembrance is never lost of the eternal benevolence, in the thought that

"Unseen, it helpeth ye with faithful hands;
Unseen, it speaketh to the storm, 'Be strong!'"

The social and political life of India is like an ocean that has long been swept and lashed by storms following each other in too rapid succession. The heaving and the long swell of the waves, the crashing and the roaring of the breakers, the national agitation has not wholly subsided. There will always be those whose pulse throbs at the anticipation of coming tempests, and who wait expectantly for disturbances. Stormy patrol in its flight hovers low over the rising waves. But the mass of the teeming Indian population desire nothing so much as that sort of repose which comes only with the calm of a just government. In England, where many gather in the quiet shade of the fruits of his will, is not forced to render up his gods against his will, sleeps without fear of violence, has redress for wrong done to him, and is not troubled by the thought of the future, follows his care observances undisturbed, and lifts his eyes towards the State as to a father."

Those who agree with Sir Richard Temple's view of India will read his book with unalloyed pleasure, and those who differ from him on some leading questions will still find in it much worth reading. It is a faithful narrative, and not a little practical wisdom. It is dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in memory of his visit to India. In the matter of type, paper, and manual workmanship Mr. Murray does his author ample justice, and we have no hesitation in recommending this book both to public and to private readers. It is, however, to be informed, from different points of view, in regard to the present condition of two hundred millions of our fellow-subjects.

CHOOSING THE WOOD FOR THE OLD VIOLIN.
—Before a beam was bought, the master passed his hand over the surface. He could tell by touch the density of its fibres. Then he weighed them, and judged of their poroseness. The very appearance of the wood would guide him to its probable age. He would select a piece of wood of a certain length, leaving the market, cut strips of equal length, and elicit their relative intonation, by striking their tongues against the teeth of a sharp knife. The wood of a soft, porous piece, or a specially hard and close-fibred grain — a certain appearance he would instinctively associate with a certain age. He would select a piece of wood of a certain piece, useless to other customers, priceless to the Amati, for he was sure that the viol maker would buy it. When the viol maker had selected his wood, after two centuries, we can trace such favourite beams by peculiar stains, streaks, and grainings. When, after cutting up the wood into strips, three or four years a piece of fine-grained wood would be found, it was a piece of fine-grained wood. The same pine beam will crop up in the workshop of Stradivari at an interval of years. Another can be traced to the workshop of the Amati. And, after his death Carlo Bergonzi got hold of the remnants of it, and we detect it by a certain stain in the wood. The anxiety to retain every particle of a precious piece of wood is seen in the subtle and delicate patching and repatching of backs and bellies. The seasons are noted, and the wood is stored in the workshop for a long time. How different from the modern maker at Madrid, whose Turiso relates as having to repair a violin with a brand new one of his own manufacture!

NOTES of a JOURNEY on the DARLING.

The following extracts from a paper recently written by Mr. W. E. Abbott, of Wingen, were read by Mr. R. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., on behalf of the author, at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Society. We purpose publishing a second series of extracts from the paper in a future issue :—

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AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE

SALE OF THE WRECKED SHIP
QUEEN OF NATIONS.

THE SALE OF THE ABOVE Ship and Cargo is WITH-
DRAWN for the present.

FRASER and CO., Auctioneers,
City Mart.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

TEAS, SUGARS, GROCERIES, &c.

Is the ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JACOB ISAACS.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

FRASER and CO. have received instructions from the
Executors to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WED-

WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of the stock, comprising tea, sugars, groceries,
grocers' stores, &c.

WEDNESDAY, June 8, at the City Mart.

1783 cases BLOOD, WOLFE, and CO.'S STOUT.

CLEARANCE SALE OF THE ENTIRE SHIPMENTS
now held by the Sydney Agents, in consequence of positive
instructions having been received from the London office, to
outstanding shipments, embracing

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Ex Fideles | 357 cases |
| Grays | 146 ditto |
| Junos | 234 ditto |
| Northbrook | 234 ditto |
| Althams | 130 ditto |
| Coronet | 58 ditto |
| Total | 1153 cases. |

. The Auctioneers notify to the trade of Sydney and country
that the above shipments will be cleared off at auction to the
highest bidder, and respectfully ask their early attendance on
a day of sale.

627- A portion of each shipment is on view at the City Mart,
and the bulk may be inspected in store on application prior
to the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. JOHN FRAZER
and CO.

Inspection orders issued till day of sale on application to the
Auctioneers.

FRAZER and CO. will sell by auction, at the City
Mart, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock.
First lot to be sold, 1783 cases of stout, various shipments,
2 in casks.

1783 cases Blood, Wolfe, and Co.'s bottled stout, each 4
dozns.

Full particulars at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24,
at the City Mart.

MATRITT'S SUGARS,
in small packets.

Ex GUNHILD,
3004 Packers Grocery Bagns.

Ex MIKZAPOR,
1260 Forward.

UNRESERVED SALE of the balances of the above Cargoes.

By order of Messrs. MONTTMORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
a Balance of cargoes of Mauritts sugars, ex Gunhild and
Mikzapora.

Particulars in catalogue.
Samples now on view.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24.

At 3 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN LUMBER.

Ex L. M. S. ZEALAND,
counting

CLEAR UNPLANED REDWOOD,
1 to 12 inches.

SKIRTINGS, ARCHITRAVES, MOULDINGS, DOORS, &c.

Under Instructions from the NEW ZEALAND L. & M. AGENCY
COMPANY.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

FRASER and CO. have received instructions to sell by
auction, at the City Mart, 345, George-street, on WEDNES-
DAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock.

Bulk now landing on the wharf, where intending purchasers

may inspect prior to sale.
Full particulars in catalogue.

CONGOU TEARS.

BALANCES of SHIPMENTS of that season's Freshong Compound, to the assignment of Messrs. MONTFLEUR, JOSEPH, and CO., comprising—
1005 half-chests choice and medium qualities.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, at 11 o'clock, —
2008 half-chests Freshong compound.
Masters now open at the City Mart.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 8,
At the CITY MART,
at 3 o'clock,
Messrs. LORIMER, ROSE, and CO.'s
a shipment of
REDWOOD,
ARCHITRAVES, SKETCHES, MOULDINGS,
DOORS, &c.,
Just landed,
ex FALCON, per the
Samples from bulk will be on view at the Rooms of the
Auctioneers prior to sale.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS,
and OTHERS.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 2 o'clock,
Their shipment
Bulk now lying on the wharf, where intending purchasers
may inspect prior to sale.
Full particulars in catalogue.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8,
300 CASES KEROLING OIL (Gold Medal).
IN SUPERIOR ORDER AND CONDITION.

UNDER SUPERVISOR AND HIS CONSIGNERS.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, June 9, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8,

GOUDA CANDLES.
 JUST LANDED.
 ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
 More or less damaged by sea water.
FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
 on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock,
 184 Camperdown,
 221 boxes Gouda candles.
 BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
 FRIDAY, June 10th.
 SEVERAL INVOICES OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
 NOW LANING.
 Without Reserve.
FRASER and CO. have been favoured with instructions
 to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 10th June
 THE ABOVE: ALSO COLORED SILK, REDS, &c., &c.
 Marquee ORANGE GROVE.
 385 tons register, and will carry a large cargo,
 now on a voyage to Melbourne.
FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, on and after Friday
 after arrival,
 The iron Marquee ORANGE GROVE, 385 tons register.
 Full particulars in our future issue.
 SALE, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock,
 at the Union Office, 42, Castlereagh-street, near 1 Hunter-street.

The Right, Title, and Interest of Elizabeth Lydia Leonard, under the name of Mrs. J. M. Leonard, her interest in one Shop and Dwelling, and two Dwellings, to, &c.

S. S. JOEL will sell by auction, on **WEDNESDAY** NEXT, at 11 o'clock.
Interest in property, as above, without reserve.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8,
at 11.

20 pieces Cotton Tick
25 pieces White Shirtings
150 dozens Women's Spirit's White Ties
25 pieces Black and Colored Linens
23 pieces Norwich Serges
40 pieces Coloured French Merinos,
also,
Men's Uppers and Oresomats, and
Heavy Cotton Drawers and Vests.

JAMES ROED will sell by auction, sharp at 11, on **WEDNESDAY**,
The above.

At 11.30, **WEDNESDAY, 8th JUNE.**

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

188 PACKAGES
NOW LANDING, EX LATE ARRIVALS
FOR IMPERIAL FIVE CHILDREN on Consignment Assoc. Ltd.

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S DRESS, KEMANEL, and
LEVANT, by well-known

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th.

JAMES ROED (as above) will sell by auction, at 11, on

JAMES ROYD has returned to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wyndham-street,
125 PACKED BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS
& CANES SATIN HIDE, ENAMEL, and GUN
LEATHER LEGGINGS.
THE TRADE are invited to inspect, the Auctioneer's instructions bring to clear every line.

HAINES and PHILLIPS have received instructions from Mr. Wilson to sell at their Rooms (under bill of a shell at 11 o'clock) the following

Household furniture, boots and shoes, clothing, iron wares, glassware, stock of country stores and sundries, &c.

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Medical, Chemicals, &c.

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A YOUNG

REDUCED RENTS.—HOUSES, 16s 6d to £1 2s 6d.
KEYS, 31, Mary-street, and 6, Richmond-st., off Albion-st.
NEW-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, bargain: kitchen,
water, bathroom. Mr. Wittaker, chemist, Newtown.
SHOP to LET, 6 rooms, large yard, stable, suit green-
grocer, 1, Welch, Abercrombie-street.
SHOP to LET, double front, gas; suit good grocer, green-
grocer, 15, week. 39, Shepherd-street, Darnley.
SHOP and RESIDENCE to LET, suit draper
position, Greenock Hotel, Harris-street, Udding-
ston.

HOPE TO LET, quarter of an hour's walk from G. P. O., 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, gas; 15s. **Kamarg, King-st.**
HOPE TO LET, No. 12, Wynyard-lane. Apply W. McQuade, Potts Point.

T. LEONARDS.—HOUSE of 6 rooms, &c., gas, bath; rent, 25s. E. Kamarg, house agent, Sydney.

HOPE AND PREMISES TO LET, in Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's, lately occupied by Mrs. Falser, hatter. Apply W. McQuade, Potts Point.

HOPE TO LET, in Balmain, with first-class Dwelling

O LET, partially furnished, for a term, Villa REST-
 DENT, Edgely Road. Apply A. C. Smyth, 32, Hunte-
 O LET, at Milson's Point, North Shore, double-fronted
 SHIP. Apply Mrs. Jackson, Milson's Point.
 O LET, HOUSES, Edward-street, Fyrmouth, rent 15s,
 10s, 12s. W. Day, Western Lea, Fyrmouth.
 O LET, No. 4, GLOBE STORE, Sussex-street. Apply
 Nigrier and S. P. O'Connell.
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Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and JOHN
FAIRFAX, at the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and R. Jones

eto, Tuesday, June 7, 1891.

u/nla.news-page14247